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Madam C. J. Walker at St. Stephens Tuesday Night

Madame C. J. Walker, Noted Philanthropist, Lecturer, Traveler and Most Wonderful Negro Business Woman in the World to Give Illustrated Lecture—Subject: "The Negro Woman in Business" Tuesday Night February 26, for the Benefit of the St. Stephens Baptist Church.

So remarkable has been the career of Madame C. J. Walker, famous the world over for her wonderful success, that the most conservative journals and newspapers of the country including the Literary Digest, New York Times, Kansas City Star and many others too numerous to mention, have spent columns—especially since the erection of her two hundred and fifty thousand dollar mansion on the Hudson in an attempt to do her justice. Well might she be called a financial genius—and truly did the Des Moines Leader say just this past week after she had addressed an overflow meeting in one of the city's largest auditoriums: "From the wash tub to a million dollar fortune is the sort of a fairytale of which any American woman might be proud to be the heroine."

The Literary Digest styles her "The Queen of Gotham's Colored 400." And Francis L. Garside in the Kansas City Star describes in detail her most interesting interview with the Madam but read the story for yourself and then as she so aptly suggests "pause while you take off your hat to her": "I found myself in a very large beauty parlor with parquet floors, with the ceiling, side walls and decorations of a delicate gray. A clerk told me I could not see Madam, she was asleep, but she kindly made an appointment for me, and on the second call I was taken upstairs and seated in the drawing-room to await Madam's convenience. I am not a Southerner; I waited.

"When she came into the room a few minutes later I realized how adaptable my sex is to change from poverty to wealth, for Mrs. Walker, washerwoman fourteen years ago, carried her generous weight gracefully on high French heels and wore an expensive lavender silk dressing gown on a week-day morning, with a lack of self-consciousness few of us know when we get on our Sunday clothes. She has an income of one-quarter of a million dollars a year. She made every cent of her money without aid or encouragement from any living soul. Pause while you take off your hat to her.

"Mrs. Walker was born in Delta, La., of ex-slave parents. Left an orphan at seven, she was treated with such cruelty by those with whom she lived that she married at fourteen to get a home. She was left a widow at twenty with one child, and her only means of support was the wash tub.

"Many years ago her hair began coming out, and she prayed the Lord to save it.

"He answered my prayer," she told me, "for one night I had a dream, and in that dream a man appeared to me and told me what to mix for my hair. Some of the remedy was grown in Africa, but I sent for it, mixed it, put it on my scalp and in a few weeks my hair was coming in. I tried it on my friends; it helped them, I made up my mind I would begin to sell it."

"Mrs. Walker lived then in St. Louis. She moved to Denver where she arrived with a dollar and a half. She quickly found a place as cook and saved her money until finally she had enough to buy the ingredients she needed for her 'boon to bald-heads.' Her first laboratory was an attic. She worked two days in the week to get money enough to pay her rent, and the rest of the time she spent making up her 'hair grower.' She seems to have had an excellent business head, for says the writer:

"She has always had a respect for printer's ink that places her ahead of many white folks, for as fast as she earned a little money she spent it in advertising, and she at one time owned a newspaper of her own called The Afro-American, in which she extolled editorially, telegraphically, and locally the wonders of her wares.

She went on the road; she established agents in various towns; she moved to Indianapolis, where her factory is now located, and opened headquarters in Pittsburgh and New York, and always she advertised, spending more

on printer's ink in the beginning than she spent on bread and butter.

She conducts a number of beauty course schools, turning out many graduates at the school in New York every six weeks. She recently held a meeting of her agents in Philadelphia, and they came from far and near, four hundred strong. She employs five domestics in her New York home, six girls work in her office; she has a force much larger in Indianapolis; and has her own lawyer. It is her intention in the coming year to enlarge her factory.

One of her agents in Philadelphia was earning \$5.00 a week as a servant when Madam found her; her income is \$250.00 a month now. Madam Walker maintains year after year six students at Tuskegee, Ala. She lives in luxury, but is not a profligate, giving to the poor what many white folks of her income devote to riotous living.

Her secretary took me through the house, and this was not the least interesting part of my visit. Every-

army of Colored women whose daily bread is contingent upon the accomplishment of the hardest daily labor; today, affluent and compelling a world's admiration for business acumen, sagacious, widespread, undemonstrative philanthropy and courtly kindness are the estates, separated by but twelve years, that signalize her advancement. When it is noted that this phenomenal progress was achieved by a Negro woman, inhaling the stupefying race miasma of the United States, unaided and relying on self alone and beset by domestic irritations of the kind that break the strength of the strong and chill the ambition of the most aspiring, wonder must give place to applause. But yet, loftier than her high resolves, greater than the strength through which she accomplished them, more regal than the place she has attained in human affairs, stands preeminent her intrinsic wealth of character that presents her, unspooled by riches and the homage of men—as sympathetic, as genial, as unassuming in the lap of luxury as when walking the treadmill of toil. Mrs. C. J. Walker is more than a marvelous human success; she is an example and a sermon to mankind as truly as she is the incarnation of the advancement of Colored people."

It should be a source of pleasure to the Colored people of the two Kansas Cities to have the opportunity to hear this remarkable woman and doubtless St. Stephen's Baptist church will be crowded to its capacity to hear her story and to get inspiration for the great work which each individual member of the race must do to place



ROSCOE C. JAMISON.

Allen Chapel again demonstrated that splendid spirit of generosity and appreciation which characterizes that congregation when on last Sunday morning after the regular services and following an appeal made by the Editor of the Sun, it gave \$12.62 to be sent to Mr. Roscoe C. Jamison the brilliant young poet who is in Seguin, Texas, fighting that great enemy, Tuberculosis and who has appealed to his friends to assist him. The Editor was assisted by Mr. W. F. Neal a warm personal friend of Mr. Jamison who also sold quite a few copies of Mr. Jamison's poems in pamphlet form to the members of the Forum of Kansas City, Kansas. All Kansas City prays for the recovery of this splendid young man.

Address of Gov. Gardner to the Negro Industrial Commission of Missouri at the Capital, Jefferson City, Mo., February 12.

Gentlemen of the Negro Industrial Commission:

You have assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. It is appropriate for American citizens of African descent to do him reverence, for it was his influence that made you free and bestowed upon you the blessed privileges of American citizenship. This, however, though it has a peculiar significance to the members of your race, was not his greatest work. He reunited and made permanent the union of the states, and this made possible the growth and development of this, the most powerful, the most enlightened and the most humane nation of this or any other age, a nation made up of the best of all races, a nation founded upon the eternal principles of democracy, with the State of Bethlehem as its guide.

It is necessary, in order that the citizens of your race may fulfill their destiny, for them to realize the full significance of being a free American citizen. To be an humble citizen of this Republic is greater than to be a king. To have a voice in its councils and an influence in its affairs is the greatest privilege that may be enjoyed by a human being. I would rather be an humble private in the American Army in France, fighting for justice, for humanity, for God and the principles of His religion, than to rank with Hindenburg among the hosts of the Junkers.



MADAME C. J. WALKER.

works of the great English and American poets, historians, novelists and philosophers, without having distilled into your minds and hearts the moral stamina which distinguishes a good citizen from a knave.

promotes good morals. So, aside from the material benefits that flow to those who find joy and contentment in working, there comes to them the thrill of achievement, the satisfaction of having done a thing well, and a feeling of aversion to sloth and laziness. Finally, the members of your race should cultivate habits of thrift. The first step in the progress of a race from barbarism to civilization is the recognition of the right of property. The strongest feeling that has lodged in the human heart is that of ownership. The strongest tie that binds a man to his native or adopted land is the love of a home which he owns and controls, a dwelling place for his family.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to cultivate the habits of thrift and economy. Become property owners and thereby better citizens. This can only be done by the exercise of rigid economy and stern self denial, but the reward is well worth the effort. I give it for my opinion that the surest way for the members of your race to overcome the prejudices that have existed against you for so many years, is for them to become a race of property holders.

I have thus made these suggestions as to subjects you should consider at your meeting, and for all future time. I do not mean that what I have said as to your race would not apply with equal force to any other. I have merely endeavored to point out to you those methods whereby you may become citizens more useful, more respected and more patriotic. In doing this you will be going a long way toward overcoming the prejudices that have existed against you since you became free American citizens. That your deliberations may result in much good, is my earnest wish.

BISHOP'S COUNCIL.

The Assembly of Colored Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion and C. M. E. churches in Louisville, February 15th, 16th discussing the federation of their churches was well attended. The meeting was at Chestnut street C. M. E. church. Friday night the 15th was the climax meeting for the discussion of the matter. Bishop I. N. Ross of the A. M. E. church opened the discussion, he referred to the prayer of Jesus which the Methodist churches should be one and not only the Methodist but all denominations should be one in Christ. Bishop Ross's statement in opening up the matter pointed to the only foundation for the whole matter reference to oneness of the churches by referring to Jesus prayer. St. John 17th Chapter, 11th, 21st and 22nd verses. No Philosopher or scholar of Hebrew, Greek, Latin or Eng-

lish could have excelled Bishop Ross's statement on the foundation of the matter.

Bishop G. W. Clinton representing the Zion church said that the churches should be one if it became necessary for every present Bishop to resign and be elected over again. Bishop Clinton's statement challenged selfishness and self-ambition. (If any obstructed the path of oneness). And further the Bishop made all to think "He that exalteth himself shall be abased and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

Bishop R. A. Carter representing the C. M. E. church said the members of the said churches wanted to be as one church and are asking the question. Why should they not be as one as Christ said? Bishop Carter further said by having one church the people would be less pressed by taxation of money and hence the spirituality would be greater than it is now. Bishop Carter's statement showed that filthy lucre would be quenched and spirituality would come in its own by having one church. It was decided to recommend to the next General Conference of the three churches the appointment of a Commission on organic union. As one who is deeply interested in the unity of our churches and people. By the help of God I will write a book at once from a biblical standpoint. "Why we should be one." I am temporary residing in Louisville, Ky., for the winter at the Pythian Temple, Room 302, writing on a new book. Chicago, Ill., is my headquarters of my work. The Black Man's Part in the Bible.—Jas. M. Webb.

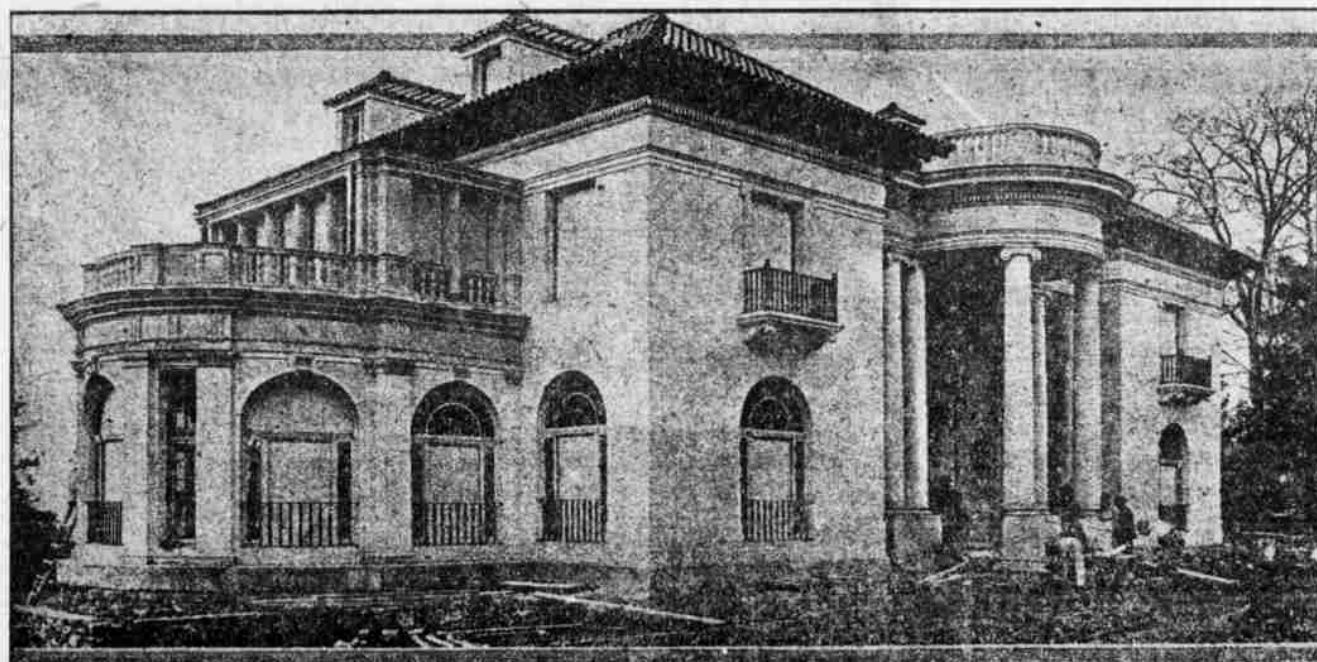
DR. HUMBERT HONORED.

Dr. Chas. R. Humbert, one of the young Colored physicians of this city was recently selected by the Hospital and Health Board to visit the Base Hospital at Fort Riley and study there the methods used for treating meningitis. Dr. Humbert is one of the most successful physicians in treating this dreaded disease and is the first Negro physician selected by the Health Department to undertake such a mission.

EGGLESS GINGER PUDDING.

By Millie Williams 2309 Holmes St. Take one-half cup of butter and lard mixed, stir together with one cup of sugar; then add one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and ginger, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of sour milk. Add three and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix all together and bake slowly. This is one of my own make up. I have tried it twice and it has turned out fine with a nice flavor.

Mr. M. M. Moore left last week for Chicago, Ill., to make it his future home. Although Kansas City regrets losing him, yet we wish him success.



The beautiful and palatial home of Madame C. J. Walker in New York City which is most interestingly described by Frances L. Garside in a very recent article published by the Kansas City Star. This home is one of the show places of greater New York and is complete in every detail.

thing was bought without regard to cost, but with considerable regard to good taste. The daughters bedroom is furnished with ivory-tinted furniture of Louis XVI style and the bedroom set cost \$4,500. The hangings are in old rose, and the pictures and statuary in the room are as costly as the furniture. Her own room is furnished in mahogany. There is one of those big \$200 Victrolas in the bedroom hall, and I thought one would surely satisfy, but I saw another in the drawing room covered with gold leaf to match a gold leaf grand piano, and an immense gold leaf harp. In the main hall there is a player organ that reaches the ceiling.

The dining room has the one in Wanamaker's show place—the House Palatial—beaten by a great many feet in walnut and cut glass and the kitchen is dazzling with white tile walls and floor. From its windows I caught a glimpse of a garden with one of those things in it which we never sat under one call a "marquee."

Geo. B. Vashon, Educator, says in The St. Louis Write-up of the N. A. A. C. P.

"Because Mme. C. J. Walker is not only an active member of the N. A. A. C. P. alert with the fundamental spirit of the organization, but because she embodies in her personality and individual history an advancement of a colored person that is marvelous to contemplate, gratifying to enthusiasm and inspiring to our race and the rest of mankind, a commentary on this remarkable woman cannot be other than appropriate in a resume of the great conference of which she was so largely a part. A few years ago an undistinguishable one of the vast

ourselves upon that pedestal where we can command the respect and business attention of those of the other race. Hear her.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Mob Forces Murder Confession by Means of Red Hot Irons.

Estill Springs, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Jim McIlherron, a Negro, who shot and instantly killed two white men last Friday, was burned at the stake here tonight after a confession had been forced from him by application of red hot irons. The man was brought here tonight by a posse which captured him after wounding him in a battle near McMinnville early today.

A mob estimated at upwards of 1,000 persons met the train. Leaders of the posse urged the crowd to let the law take its course, but no effort was made to prevent the lynching. A sister of one of the men McIlherron shot addressed the crowd, denouncing her brother's slayer. The prisoner then was taken out of town, chained to a tree, tortured until he confessed, implicating another Negro, and then was burned.

The cause of the original killing was still unknown tonight. Pierce Rogers and Jesse Tigert were killed and at the same time Frank Tigert which took place near here on Friday probably was fatally wounded, the only explanation being that McIlherron had "run amuck." Poses immediately gave chase. Sunday night the posse was told that G. W. Lynch, a Negro preacher, had hidden McIlherron at the Negro settlement near here and the preacher was killed in an ex-

change of shots between himself and posemen, who went to his home after him.

On Monday night McIlherron was located in a log house near McMinnville and the posse headed by deputies stayed around the house all night waiting for a fresh supply of ammunition. In a battle that followed the arrival of ammunition today, the Negro was wounded and captured. Shots lodged in his face, head and left arm and not until he was helpless did he give up. Officers entered the cabin and brought the Negro out, putting him on the train for Estill Springs.

TO BUILD WIFE'S HOME.

Quincy, Ill. One of the most commendable incidents to happen in this city is the creation of a fund by Miss Louise Maertz known as the "Maertz Fund" for the establishment of a home for Quincy Negro children. The proceeds are to be banked in the tSates Savings Loan and Trust Co., of this city and audited annually by a committee of three men or women members of the Vermont Street Methodist church. A joint committee of the African M. E. Church will be appointed as the governing body of the Negro Home. \$125.00 each year for each child up to the age of 14 will be the maximum allowed. None of this amount is used for medical attention or for the purchase of school supplies. Part of the duties of the Governing Board will be to place the children in private respectable homes wherever possible.

Mrs. M. E. Daugherty, 1517 Woodland avenue, who has been ill, is much improved and is able to be up again.